

## OPPOSITION FORMING TO ADOPTION OF FRENCH PACT

Senators Declare Defensive Alliance is Against U. S. Tradition—President Resumes Conferences.

## HOOSIERS ARE IN LIST

(By Associated Press)  
WASHINGTON, July 30.—Informal discussion among senators today developed that opposition to the special defensive treaty with France which was sent to the senate yesterday by President Wilson is likely to be centered along two general lines—that it is directly antagonistic to the tradition of no entangling alliances and that it subverts the constitutional rights of congress to determine questions of war or peace.

Although the president has taken the position that the treaty is not properly an alliance, Senator Borah, Republican of Idaho, and others maintain that it has all the force of an alliance which have been common among European nations. In the view of this group the treaty will be even more in contradiction of American tradition than article 10 of the league of nations covenant under which the members of the league would "undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity" of all members of the league.

Resume Conference  
With both the senate and the foreign relations committee in recess interest in the peace treaty shifted again today to the white house, where President Wilson had arranged to resume his talks with Republican senators.

Four Republicans were on the president's appointments list today, including Senator Harding, Ohio, member of the foreign relations committee, Senators Dillingham, Vermont, Fernald, Maine, and Lenroot, Wisconsin. For tomorrow the president had invited Senator New, Indiana, another foreign relations member, and Senators Wilson, Indiana, and Keyes, of New Hampshire.

The president also had engagements with Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic national committee, Major General Robert Alexander and Julius Barnes of the grain corporation.

Harding Denies Conversion.  
Upon leaving the white house, Senator Harding dictated this statement: "The president especially emphasized the embarrassment and delays which would result from reservations on the part of the United States, because such a course will justify like action on the part of other signatories of the treaty."

Senator Harding denied that he has become a "convert" to the president's program of ratification of the treaty with reservations.

## OPEN SESSION TO CONSIDER TREATIES FORECAST IN SENATE

(By Associated Press)  
WASHINGTON, July 30.—Action of the senate members yesterday in agreeing to consider at an open session Monday the treaty with Colombia thereby breaking a custom that has stood for more than a hundred years was being discussed today as probably forecasting similar action when the treaties with Germany and France are acted upon.

Decision to consider the Colombian treaty at a public session followed the action of the foreign relations committee in voting unanimous approval of the document under which the United States agrees to pay to Colombia \$25,000,000 for claims growing out of the partition of Panama. Before voting approval the committee expunged the clause contained in the original draft and under which the United States should have expressed regret for certain actions co-existent with the Panama canal. Elimination of this clause was made satisfactory to Colombia through diplomats representing the two republics. Other changes were only of a minor sort.

## Special Endowment Fund Adopted By Presbyterians

(By Associated Press)  
STONY BROOK, N. Y., July 30.—A special endowment fund of \$2,000,000 for Presbyterian colleges in the United States and another of \$1,000,000 for aged and disabled pastors will be included in next year's budget of the Presbyterian New Era conference. It was announced today. The full amount of the budget has not yet been determined, but it is expected it will exceed by \$13,000,000 that for the year just closed.

## Imports Are Restricted Into Czecho-Slovakia

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Imports into Czecho-Slovakia have been restricted by the Czecho-Slovak government to food stuffs and raw materials, the war trade board announced today, and a special commercial mission has been established in New York to administer in this country the government's rules and regulations controlling imports.

## Capital Bride to Have South American Voyage



Mrs. Mark Trazivuk, formerly Miss Helen M. Doyle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Doyle of Washington, is the most recent bride at the capital. She and her husband expect to go down the west coast of South America via the Panama canal. The journey will take them well out of the beaten paths of travel. The bride's father was formerly chief of the Latin-American division of the state department.

## CHICAGO CARMEN WILL TAKE VOTE ON STRIKE PLAN

Referendum to Determine Union Action—Traffic Congestion is Reduced.

(By Associated Press)  
CHICAGO, July 30.—Strike-bound Chicago found hope of relief in the announcement today that chiefs of the surface and elevated men's unions planned a referendum vote of the entire union membership to determine whether the strike vote taken at last Monday night's mass meeting should be sustained. The union membership is fifteen thousand; the attendance at the meeting where the strike vote passed over protest of the leaders was 6,000. It was stated that another twenty-four hours may pass before the referendum vote can be completed.

Meanwhile the tie up on this, the second day of the strike, was as complete as on yesterday, the first day of the walkout. Officials of the companies said no effort would be made to run cars with the aid of strike breakers; that they would simply wait until the situation had cleared somewhat before taking any action. Leaders of the unions of surface and elevated men awaited the arrival of W. D. Mahon, president of the International Union of Street Car men, who had been summoned from Detroit before putting into operation the referendum vote which the conservative element believed would result in showing the majority of the union's membership.

Working Chicago found its way to business today by the various methods brought into service yesterday by the congestion to traffic was reduced. Four hundred business men organized for the purpose and provided with the authority of a star duty policeman being on riot duty. On the first day of the strike with traffic officers on riot duty, the conveniences of all kinds crowded together at street intersections while autoists sounded their horns and teamsters shouted adjurations, each that the other might get out of the way.

Railroads Are Crowded.  
Notices were issued calling on automobile drivers to observe speed regulations, wholly disregarded yesterday and also urging automobile owners to aid pedestrians by conveying them in the direction in which the driver was bound. This "help Chicago" notice brought a gratifying response from officials said. Operated conveyances found cause for complaint when notified by forty deputy collectors sent from the United States internal revenue collectors' office that they would be compelled to pay government tax of \$10 placed on all conveyances used for the purpose of carrying passengers.

Even the long lines of pedestrians who trudged down town, many carrying coats on one arm and hats in hand, had not lost any of the good humor with which the conditions were accepted on the first day of the strike. All the big mercantile establishments gave notice through the public prints of increased telephone facilities and urged their customers to do their shopping by telephone, and the reports from many of them were that the purchasing public seemed to be responding to the "purchase by phone" notice.

Every railroad entering the city brought into use its entire passenger equipment and ran many additional trains, to accommodate the suburban population. Railroads running west of the city were taxed to their capacity, a strike during the early morning hours of several hundred employees of the Aurora, Elgin and Chicago electric railway sending traffic from western suburbs to the steam roads.

## GERMAN UNIONS EXPRESS REGRET FOR WAR ACTION

Gompers Forces Workers to Acknowledge Guilt of Germany in War.

(By Associated Press)  
AMSTERDAM, Tuesday, July 29.—The work of the International Trades Union Congress today was hindered by a protracted discussion in committee of the old international organization regarding the German declaration of the stand of German trades unionists during the war.

The Germans generally maintained an unrepentant attitude until Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor told them plainly that if it were continued it would be impossible for workers of other countries to retain relations with them in the future. The German delegates thereupon somewhat relaxed.

The committee on its return reported as follows: "That the statement of Herr Sassenbach (German socialist) be incorporated in full; that the regrets expressed therein be registered; that the German declaration; that if the avowal be frank, open and satisfactory, the conference will proceed to the order of the day; that if unsatisfactory, freedom of action be reserved."

Report is Undebated  
Against all expectations, the congress adopted the report without debate after Sassenbach in a few words confirmed the German declaration. Sassenbach, who was a member of the committee refrained from voting. The other members included: W. A. Appleton, of England; Samuel Gompers, of America; and Leon Jouhaux of France.

The Congress then proclaimed to form a new international. The position of the various nations in the voting places the British and Americans in an unfair situation. They represent together more than 8,000,000 workers among the 17,000,000 represented at the congress, but have only nine votes of the total of 27 which may be cast on motions.

Deplore Acts in Belgium  
The main points of the resolution presented by M. Sassenbach of the German trades unions always recognized that Germany acted wrongly in Belgium, and always condemned atrocities committed.

German occupation of Belgium and the deportation of Belgians was not done with the consent of the German workers; the attitude of the German workers at the outbreak and during the war was dictated by the position of Germany; it was their conviction that Germany was fighting a defensive war.

The German workers always had been opponents of war and armaments and never gave assent to the government's imperialism. The German workers recognize that the workers of other countries during the war, and the several actions of the German workers during the war, but these actions were forced on them by the severe struggle waged by the German nation.

## BULGARIAN REDS GAINING CONTROL

(By Associated Press)  
LONDON, July 30.—Reports from Bulgaria by way of Berlin declare that Bolshevism is spreading in that country, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen today. Several demonstrations have occurred in the larger towns, accompanied by disorders and considerable bloodshed, the message declares.

The soviet system of government is demanded, it is added, and a general revolution is momentarily expected.

A Russian soviet government wireless despatch from Moscow on Tuesday reported a Bolshevik movement in Bulgaria. The garrison of one town was said to have joined the "Bulgarian Bolsheviks" there. A strike of the Bulgarian railway and transport workers also was reported.

## Airmen Congratulate Wright On Anniversary Of First Plane Delivery

(By Associated Press)  
WASHINGTON, July 30.—Congratulations of the air service were extended to Orville Wright today in a message from Major General Charles S. Mencher, director of the service, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the delivery of the first airplane to the United States government by the Wright brothers. The message said: "The congratulations of the air service are extended to you on the tenth anniversary of the delivery of the first airplane to the government of the United States, the first in the world to acquire a dynamic lift."

The air service appreciates to the full the ever increasing debt owed by mankind to the Wright brothers, whose foresight, indefatigable research and practical application have aided world progress through the invention of a new means of communication."

Omsk Representatives Arrive In Germany  
(By Associated Press)  
BERLIN, Tuesday, July 29.—Representatives of Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian government at Omsk have arrived in Berlin to protect the interests of non-Bolshevik Russians.

The so-called Russian committee is not to be regarded as an exactly diplomatic mission but the German minister of the Interior is co-operating with the committee with regard to passports for Russian citizens.

## "It Was Heavenly," Says Bride After Descending From Unique Wedding Ceremony in Clouds; Wedding Party is Shown in Costume



Commander Archie Miller of Hazelhurst field congratulating first couple married in airplane by wireless telephone. Left to right: Chaplain Alexander Wouter, Lieut. George Burgess, the groom; Miss Milly K. Schaefer, the bride; Miss Doris Schob, bridesmaid, and Commander Miller.

NEW YORK, July 30.—"It was heavenly," is the way Mrs. George Burgess, nee Miss Emily Schaefer of Seagate, describes her recent wedding to Lieutenant George Burgess of the army aviation corps in an airplane 2,000 feet above the earth.

Probably never in all history has there been just such a wedding. Not only did the star performers—the bride and bridegroom—ascend in one airplane driven by the bridegroom, but the clergyman ascended in another.

And as if being married among the clouds were not enough, the couple entered into their alliance by the ultra modern device, the radio telephone. While the great throng that had assembled to witness the ceremony sat hushed and immobile in the stands the knot was tied and by means of megaphones attached to one of the

radio telephone receivers and pointed at the spectators from various places, every syllable of the service was audible to all.

By a curious coincidence the most clearly audible of all that was said was the bride's firm "I will," spoken at the proper moment in the ceremony. The Rev. Alexander Wouters performed the ceremony. When the proper time arrived the couple entered automobiles, and were driven to waiting airplanes. Best man and maid of honor accompanied them.

Arrived at the chariots in which they were to wed, they donned conventional flying clothes, the bride putting on the usual aviator's helmet and bifurcated suit over her wedding finery. Then the bridegroom, driving his own plane, and the clergyman going up with a fellow officer, they soared to good flying height. There the two

machines straightened up in the clear sky and circled slowly back and forth.

The bride's mother was among those who saw her start on her unique wedding journey, and in response to questions from reporters declared herself entirely unafraid.

For a few seconds the spectators heard nothing but the steady hum of the propellers, then there sounded a "Hello, hello, hello!" It was the bridegroom's voice, and in response to an inquiry the minister could be heard saying, "Yes, yes, I hear you."

After that there was the regular wedding ceremony. Once it was over the two pilots quickly sent their craft earthward, landing lightly. Lieutenant and Mrs. Burgess climbed out and came back to receive the governor's congratulations, the mayor's flowers and the approving roar of the multitude.

## HAYS URGED TO STAY NATIONAL PARTY LEADER

Candidacy for Governor Opposed—Hold Services Belong to Nation.

(By Associated Press)  
WASHINGTON, July 30.—Some of the Republican leaders in congress say they are apprehensive of the pressure being brought by Indiana Republicans on Chairman Hays of the Republican national committee to accept the nomination of governor of his home state.

They are bringing a counter pressure to bear on Chairman Hays on the ground that his services should not be given to one state exclusively but that he should continue his work for the party nationally.

Announce Plans Friday.  
INDIANAPOLIS, July 30.—Will Hays chairman of the Republican national committee, who is being urged to become a candidate for governor of Indiana, it is expected, will announce his plans at a meeting of the Indiana Republican Editorial association which will be held at Magnesia Springs, Ind., next Friday. Mr. Hays will make the principal address at the editor's meeting and his friends here say he will announce his decision in regard to the contest for governor then. It is known here that pressure is being brought to have him remain head of the national committee.

## Weather Forecast

For Indiana, By United States Weather Bureau. Generally fair tonight and Thursday, except probably thunderstorms in north portion Thursday. Warmer in northeast portion tonight.

Today's Temperature.  
Maximum Yesterday 83  
Minimum 61  
For Wayne County, by W. E. Moore: Fair tonight, Thursday probably unsettled; continued warm.

General Conditions: Temperatures continue above seasonable normal, ranging from 80 to 100 east of the Rocky Mountains. It is cooler on the Canadian border. The weather is generally fair except for scattered thunder showers over the Mississippi valley. Hot weather continues over Alaska.

## Why Didn't We Buy Before July 1, Wait

They sat hunched up on the sidewalk talking it over Wednesday morning. The "alcoholic blues" were in the air.

"You are always talking about buying something," reproached the one in the gray suit, "why didn't you buy a couple of quarts before it was too late?"

The other turned wrathfully on his companion, as one unjustly accused. "Why the — didn't you?" he retorted, miserably.

"I didn't have the money," was the reply. "That's why!"

"Well, neither did I," answered his friend.

They lapsed into silence and thought over the good old days when it didn't take a fortune to buy a "couple of quarts."

## SIX HURT WHEN EATON MAN LOSES CONTROL OF CAR

EATON, O., July 30.—Six persons were injured, one seriously, when Dallas C. Hendricks, living near Eaton, is said to have lost control of his car while backing it into the street from the parking place on the south school grounds after the Chautauqua about 10 o'clock Tuesday night. All of the injured were resting easily Wednesday.

Robert Jennings, an Indianapolis boy who is visiting in Eaton, was knocked down and his hand crushed. Mrs. John Shannon, of Eaton, received bruises and cuts on her arms when the car passed over her body. Internal injuries are feared, but doctors have not discovered them so far.

Cars Almost Undamaged.  
Mrs. E. E. Bailey, of Eaton, was knocked down and bruised, and suffered injuries to one hand. No bones were broken. Helen Hunter, daughter of the Rev. A. C. Hunter, of Barberton, Ohio, who formerly lived in Eaton, received bruises.

None of the Hendricks family was injured. His car stopped when it struck that of William Earman, otherwise the list of casualties might have been greater. Only slight damages were sustained by either car. It is said that Hendricks has been in several accidents before.

Belgian Loan To Be Made Through U. S.  
(By Associated Press)  
BRUSSELS, July 30.—Le Soir announces that the hundred million dollar loan concluded by the Belgian government with American banks will be made through the American government, the latter having asked that the loan be reserved for purchases made under its control.

## Heavy Tax On Wealth Approved By Germans

WEIMAR, July 30.—The proposed extraordinary tax on wealth was voted upon favorably Monday by the council of state.

## PREMIER BEFORE FRENCH CHAMBER EXPLAINS PACT

Questions Concerning Peace Terms Explained by Clemenceau—Belgians Act.

(By Associated Press)  
PARIS, Tuesday, July 29.—Premier Clemenceau, accompanied by Captain Andre Tardieu, attended today's meeting of the committee of the Chamber of Deputies which is considering the peace treaty and brought written replies to questions formulated by the committee regarding the left bank of the Rhine.

Captain Tardieu read the replies after which there was a lengthy discussion. M. Clemenceau amplifying the replies. He recalled that the government had presented a memorandum to the peace conference, setting forth at length the reasons why France should hold the Rhine bridgeheads. The document, presented February 27, was discussed until the middle of March. At that date the French government in agreement with the allies combined various military systems which fully assured the safety of France and which, taken one with the other were equivalent to occupation of the bridgeheads. These measures were accepted by the peace conference and incorporated in the treaty. In addition to them came later treaties with England and the United States guaranteeing immediate and unlimited military aid.

The premier and Captain Tardieu, answering various objections raised regarding the rapidity of possible German concentration and the distance of the military help of the allies, pointed out that it was impossible to admit that an army reduced to 100,000 men could, even in the face of the universal indifference of the world in general and France in particular, be raised to several million men armed and equipped, ready for war. The hearing of M. Clemenceau lasted three hours.

## FAVORABLE REPORT

BRUSSELS, Tuesday, July 29.—The foreign affairs committee of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies today passed favorably upon the question of the ratification of the peace treaty with Germany.

## President Given Flag That Flew Over Stand At Langres, Christmas

(By Associated Press)  
WASHINGTON, July 30.—Major General Robert Alexander, who recently returned from overseas, presented to President Wilson today the flag which flew from the reviewing stand at Langres, France, last Christmas day when the president reviewed the American troops. General Alexander was in command of the forces which marched before the president.

## RACE WAR IS UNQUELLED IN CHICAGO; DEAD LIST GROWING

Bitter Fighting Continues During Night—Hundreds of Men Are Injured in Three Days' Outbreak.

## 8,000 TROOPS CALLED

(By Associated Press)  
CHICAGO, July 30.—Comparative calm marked this morning's situation in the Chicago race war. No serious outbreaks had been reported, the sporadic fights were few and mostly between individuals and in only one instance were police compelled to shoot. In that case the negro was killed while resisting search by two patrolmen.

Governor Frank O. Lowden and other state and city officials were plainly encouraged by the diminishing evidence of mob spirit. Although practically every militiaman in the state was in the city or enroute here, it was indicated that they probably will not be called into active duty in the streets.

"I believe that we have passed the crisis," said Governor Lowden. "Of course, the troops will remain as long as there is possibility of danger and their services are at the command of the city authorities."

Many Children Hurt  
With the full in rioting the police took stock. They checked the corner's official death list of 26 and said that was complete. They also found that the list of injuries reported to them had increased to 325. One policeman, John H. Simpson, a negro, was killed and upwards of 30 were hurt in the three nights of rioting.

The official death list of 26 included a dozen white and negroes. Of these all had been identified except one white man and three negroes. No women or children are dead but scores of them have been hurt.

Bitter Fighting Continues.  
Bitter fighting between whites and blacks spread during the night to the streets of Chicago with serious injuries to many. Governor Frank O. Lowden hesitated to order the soldiers to take charge of the city, although with the arrival today of two more regiments 8,000 men were resting on their arms ready to quell the disturbances.

During the night, men slashed each other's throats, shot their fellows from ambush or ran down isolated blacks and beat them into insensibility and burned and looted houses.

The Ninth regiment from the Southern part of the state and the Tenth from Central Illinois, rushed toward Chicago today to add their rifles and machine guns to the potential army already here.

The police struggle vainly to clear the rioters from the South Side negro quarter and early last night apparently succeeded only to find that the mob spirit had spread to other regions. In the West Side whites attacked negroes, and in one case partly burned the corpse of a victim with gasoline. On the north side fighting proceeded for several hours and in the residential districts known as Woodlawn and Englewood, on the far South Side fights broke out.

As the overworked police force dashed to those quarters, several miles from the center of the war, the smoldering flames of anarchy burst forth anew in the black belt. A patrol wagon crashed into an automobile filled with men and a fight followed that caused a probable fatal injury of three men and the wounding of several others. The wounded were taken to Provident hospital, a negro institution, and a crowd of whites attacked the infirmary causing considerable damage.

During the rest of the night outbreaks occurred with regularity and although only one fatality was reported from the night's orgy of hatred the number of severely hurt was greater than for Monday night, probably a dozen suffering fatal hurts.

The whites again seemed to be the more aggressive the negroes having been converted to peace by saner members of their race, or cowed by the brutal beatings sustained by scores. Sleeping car porters accepted an offer of the company to house them rather than go home and the jazz band concert at the municipal place was called off because the negro musicians refused to perform.

Owing to the street car strike the comparatively few white rioters in the total population could not so handily get together last night and no large mobs invaded the black belt. It was mostly guerrilla warfare, but exceedingly bitter. In some cases men would lie hidden along a boulevard and fire passing cars occupied by members of the opposite race. In others a few whites would assault a building occupied by negroes in the midst of a white neighborhood, dragging forth a victim to a brutal beating.

Weapons Are Collected  
The car strike helped the negroes in the first night of the disorder was to enter a street car and drag a negro from the vehicle to the street where he was maimed or killed.

The police have collected a veritable arsenal of weapons since the rioting began. Every hour a score or more of negroes are hustled into police stations and relieved of revolvers, daggers and razors. But despite their vigilance arms and ammunition seemed to be plentiful.

To start the third day of warfare Patrolman Walter Sullivan was probably fatally shot by a negro whom he was searching in a vacant lot. As Sullivan fell, his partner John Keel shot the negro dead. During the night (Continued on Page Four)